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New York (State)
Clay Club

Proceedings of the ... state convention...

New York

1844

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No 2

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New York (state)

Clay Club State Convention

ASSEMBLED AT

UTICA,

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1844.

New-York:

J. W. HARRISON, PRINTER TO THE CENTRAL CLAY COMMITTEE.

1844.

State Central Clay Committee,—Albany.

WILLIS HALL, GEORGE W. WEED,
DANIEL D. BARNARD, THOMAS McELROY,
JOHN T. HALL, SAMUEL N. PAGE,
RUFUS KING, AND THE
OFFICERS OF THE CENTRAL CLAY COMMITTEE, NEW-YORK.

Central Clay Committee,—City of New-York,

OFFICERS,

JAMES N. REYNOLDS, President,

N. G. BRADFORD, } Vice Presidents.
T. E. TOMLINSON, }

JOHN RIDLEY, Treasurer.

JOHN T. DODGE, } Secretaries.
JOHN T. LORTON, }

J. W. HARRISON, Printer to the Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Council of Presidents.

WARDS.
1. J. N. Reynolds,
2. Revo C. Hance,
3. William Dodge,
4. James H. Braine,
5. John C. Hamilton,
6. Thomas J. Doyle,
7. James R. Wood,
8. William H. Sweet,
9. M. O. Roberts,
10. N. G. Bradford,
11. John McGowan,
12. M. Hopper Mott,
13. Edward Collin,
14. John T. Allen,
15. Henry E. Davies,
16. Charles Turner,
17. T. E. Tomlinson.
Philip Brissel, *German Club,*
Silas A. Chickering, *Unionists.*

Executive Committee.

WARDS.
10. Benjamin Drake, *Chairman.*
1. Alex. McDougall,
2. James Kelly,
3. John F. Clarkson,
4. Thomas Bartlett,
5. H. B. Greenwood,
6. D. Francis Bacon,
7. Conrad Sweet,
8. William M. Stone,
9. Stephen Kane,
11. John A. Deveau,
12. Marcellus Eells,
13. Alfred W. White,
14. D. W. Townsend,
15. Richard H. Atwell,
16. W. Stoutenborough
17. John Ridley,
G. A. Schwartz, *German Club.*
Francis B. Graham, *Unionists.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

John L. Lawrence,
H. B. Greenwood,
D. Austin Muir,
M. O. Roberts,
N. G. Bradford,
William S. Johnson,
Peter I. Nevius,
Marcellus Eells,
John T. Dodge.

Corresponding Committee.

D. Francis Bacon,
John L. Lefferts,
N. G. Bradford,
T. E. Tomlinson,
Jordan Mott.

Conference Committee.

James Kelly,
Thomas J. Doyle,
John F. Clarkson,
James R. Wood,
T. L. Carman.

The Committee and Reading Rooms, 112 Broadway, are open daily, from 9, A. M. till 10, P. M. where OUR FRIENDS, visiting the city, will be cordially welcomed.

PROCEEDINGS, &c.

THE CENTRAL CLAY COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, TO THEIR KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS AND BROTHER WHIGS OF THE STATE :

Fellow-Citizens and Clay Whigs of the State of New-York:—

The Central Clay Committee trust it will not be deemed improper for them, in the present state of the politics of the Union, and on the eve of a Presidential campaign, which is certain to be eventful, and which, they trust, will be glorious, to urge upon you the necessity of a speedy and efficient organization.

In view of the approaching contest between the two great parties, involving as it necessarily must and will, the final settlement of questions upon which depends the weal or woe of a nation, it would seem unnecessary to remind Whigs of the responsibility which rest upon them, and the unremitting exertions which are due from them. And if our political brethren without the city shall feel that our admonitions to them are unnecessary, we shall, if nothing else be allowed by our appeal, at least show that here the Whig fires are rekindled upon the altars of 1840, and burn with a brighter flame, and a heat more intense.

The Presidential canvass of 1840 resulted in a popular judgment of condemnation of Martin Van Buren and the only pretended affirmative measure of his Administration—the Sub-Treasury. The Whig party succeeded to power; and, in anticipation of the permanent settlement of our National policy, the wise and good of all parties were rejoicing, when by a dispensation of Providence, which it does not belong to us to scrutinize, the lamented General Harrison was gathered to his fathers. From that period, so disastrous to the hopes of the Whigs—so fatal to the interests of the country—the Whig party have not been responsible for the administration of our public affairs. The singular defection of John Tyler—his unpardonable betrayal of the high trusts committed to him—his shameless profligate alliance with our opponents, and their still more dishonorable spoils-loving alliance with him, and the oft repeated interposition of his official negation to the laws passed by our Representatives, prevented the practical accomplishment of most of our measures. But two survived the unnatural warfare which the acting President had waged upon them all; the annual expenditures of the Government *were reduced* from $32,000,000 to about $17,000,000; and a Tariff Bill was passed, the operation of which bears daily testimony that the object designed to secure abundant revenue, and to protect American labor and industry against the ruinious competition of foreign pauper labor, has been happily achieved.

Not unfrequently has it been made the cause of complaint by the self-styled democracy, that we have failed to redeem the promises which were made by us in 1840. They first take to their arms a traitor, without whose assent to our measures their reduction to practice is impossible, and then reproach us for our want of success. If they are entitled to credit for sincerity in their opposition to our principles, it would seem that they should rather commend us than complain; for by our failure the country, except in so far as it has been affected by the successful renovating influence of the tariff, is left as we found it, and in that condition they desire it to remain! That the judgment of the people has not been executed is evident., The reason of their failure and the causes which led to it, are now familiar history and need not be asserted—it is enough to know that the principles of 1840 are the principles of 1844 unchanged and unchangeable, and slight indeed must be his confidence in the stability of the people, who supposes that the voters who four years past endorsed and adopted them by a majority unprecedented, will now before any of them, except the tariff, have been tried and without any assignable cause, discard them.

Such at least, is not, nor has it ever been the character of the people of New York. The issues which we have to try in November, are derived from, and identical with those of 1840. By our verdict we are either to sustain our character for intelligence and capacity, for self government, or else to stupify ourselves by a disgraceful condemnation of great principles and measures of national policy, which four years since we boldly avowed: and the latter we are supposed to do!

On the one hand we have presented to us the principles which for years have been inscribed on the banners of the Whig hosts in bold and radiant colours. A tariff for revenue with discrimination, for the purpose of protection—a sound *national* currency, covertable at all times and places into specie, at the option of the holder! The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States! Strict accountability by public officers, and economy in the national expenditures.

Such are our principles, and our candidate is the impersonation, the author and expounder of them all, who during twelve years of adversity and disaster, when to hope for success seemed akin to folly, and battling even to preserve political existence was regarded as an effort of despair, stood manfully forth in the front rank, erect, proud in conscious integrity, the object and the aim of every shaft which party malevolence could hurl, who in these dark hours inspired his drooping followers to emulate his energy by "words that burn," and to strike again and again for their country. Who, when assailed by virulence and abuse, overwhelmed by the calumny of a pensioned press, and with a never failing confidence in the popular judgment, looked to the future and proudly proclaimed to his revilers that immortal sentence—"Truth is omnipotent and public justice certain."

The returns of the recent elections in our sister states of Maryland and Connecticut, furnish redundant testimony of the waning popularity of the Loco Foco party within their borders,—and the more recent town elections in our own State clearly prove, that the "Empire" of the Union has awak-

ed to a true understanding of her interests, as well as a proper appreciation of the claims of the distinguished advocate of those interests. And how could it be otherwise with an intelligent people? The day we trust and believe has gone by, when reasoning and reasonable men can be swerved from the support of principle, and enrolled as mere instruments to effect the elevation of greedy expectants to power and place by any phrenzied appeals that may be made to their party prejudices, or mere party names. Men do not now forget that they have a Country and a Constitution, nor the obligations which rest upon them to provide for the administration of the one, or the prosperity of the other. And it is by your love of principle, and your veneration for your Country and its Constitution, that you are invoked to organize yourselves, and put forth in November next a united and vigorous defence of them all.

A large share of this great work falls necessarily upon the Whigs of New-York, and the disadvantages under which they labor are not without embarrassment. We solicit popular favor and support for our *affirmative* principles of national policy, and do not now fear, as we never have feared, to avow them openly. But while we do this, what principles, what measures do our political opponents propose as antagonists to them? They are *opposed* to a protective tariff; they are opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States; they are opposed to a national currency and the credit institutions of the country, and desire the whole revenue to be collected and disbursed in gold and silver. In short, they are opposed to every affirmative Whig principle;—But what are they for? If they have any positive principles upon which to administer the government, they do not proclaim them. Not only is it true that as a party, they have no principles, no enlarged measures of national policy, but it is equally true that they do not profess to have any!

Even the Sub-Treasury, and the ruinous doctrine of *one sided free trade*, of which they are the advocates, are not strictly affirmative principles—but the necessary result of their opposition to banks and paper money—and the protection of American labor, secured by the present tariff.

If, to-day, the Whig party should surrender their system of policy, what would become of that of the modern Democracy? It is only by the power of the Whigs, in advocating a set of affirmative measures, that the Loco Foco policy can exist. Conceding, in defiance of truth, the Sub-Treasury to be a positive principle, once in possession of the government, how would they administer it? How raise revenue? How much would they expend? If they should receive the revenue from imposts, would they do so by horizontal or discriminating duties? Can all these questions be satisfactorily answered by the declaration, "We are for the Sub-Treasury?" The people have answered this question once, and will soon answer it again. How palpable it is, that they propose nothing, and yet insultingly call upon the people to give them power, and with it a blind confidence, that it will be properly exercised! The electors are not likely to vote for men merely, and men, too, without measures, and to leave the administration of the country, involving the interests of 17,000,000 of people, to chance, or, what is worse, to Execu-

tive will. Thus, while we propose our system of measures to build up the national prosperity and the national character, we are met by an attempt to "pull down" that system, while they propose nothing as a substitute.

Such then, and briefly, is the position of the two great parties. On the one hand, there is presented to the people a system of measures, based upon the Constitution, and designed, in their practical operation, to comprehend and promote the happiness and prosperity of the nation. They are not the suggestions of a sectional feeling or a local interest, but constitute an enlarged, liberal, and national policy.

On the other hand, is to be found an inexorable hostility to this system; but no measures, no principles, unless it be that the Sub-Treasury—one-sided free trade—hard money—anti credit—State repudiation—anti small bank bills from our own banks—direct taxation—and a levelling, distrusting, disturbing anti-American hostility between capital and labor, can be dignified by the name of principles!

CLAY CLUBS of the State of New-York—to confirm the nomination, already made by the people, and give it a formal and solemn expression, will the Whig Convention, in a few days, assemble in Baltimore. Then, and there too, will assemble the Whig Young Men's National Convention, to ratify the act, to mingle sentiments with each other, and to pledge themselves upon the altar of their common country to take from that Convention the Clay Banner, and bear it with a steady purpose over mountain and valley, until the beloved chief, whose name is emblazoned on its folds, shall be placed in the chair of state, where once presided, in mature wisdom and paternal love, the Father of his Country. A great work devolves on you, in common with the Whigs of the Union. Indeed, so efficient, for evil or for good, is the example of New-York, and such the weight and authority of her expressed political opinion with her sisters of the Republic, that every town, village and school district in the State should, without a moment's further delay, form a CLAY CLUB, and put forth their best efforts, as if the decision of the mighty contest, with its great system of national measures, devolved on each alone! We know what our brethren in the interior and western part of the State can do, from what they have so often done. We know that the spirit is in them—and that the power is with them. We claim only and promise only to do our duty, and our whole duty, in common with our Whig brethren of the State, and all others who prefer Whig measures to Loco Foco negations, and Henry Clay to Martin Van Buren.

Throw open wide the portals of the Whig Temple, and invite all who love their country, and the measures we advocate, to come within its ample dome. Relying upon the earnest power of truth—fearlessly, frankly, manfully, put forth to the great electoral *Jury* of the State, with, an efficient organization and a proper concert of action, we cannot, we do not doubt, that the verdict of the people, in November next, will result in a glorious triumph, settling for years to come a system of measures, an hundred fold repaying the people for all the toil and sacrifice in past efforts, as well as for the present campaign!

In view, therefore, of these momentous results, and for the purpose of effecting a more perfect concert of action between those who are animated

by a common spirit, and desire the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, the *Central Clay Committee* of the City of New-York, respectfully but earnestly propose to the Clay Clubs and their Whig brethren of the State of New-York, the adoption of the following measures as an incipient step towards an efficient State organization, subject to the approval of the *State Central Committee.*

1. We propose, and respectfully urge, the Whigs at the county seat of every county in the State, to form where they have not already done so, a Clay Club, with officers consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and a Corresponding Committee; and to take immediate measures for the formation of an associate Clay Club in every school district of their respective counties.

2. We propose a State Convention to be held at Utica on the first Wednesday of June next, and to consist of one or more officers from the Clay Clubs of the whole State, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may enable the people, as a sworn jury of the State, to decide upon the true issue now submitted to them. This call for a convention of the officers of the Clay Clubs — as well as the time and place of holding it—subject to the approval of the "State Central Committee."

3. We respectfully request the Clay Clubs already formed, and others as soon as organized, to adopt and publish resolutions in sanction of the Convention—with the names of their Corresponding Committees—and forward a copy to the "Clay Central Committee" of this city. At the same time with the adoption of these resolutions, we earnestly urge an immediate appeal to Congress, calling on that body to stay their proposed reductions and alterations in the present tariff bill. Let this memorial be signed by every friend in favor of protecting American labor, whether a member of the Club, a Whig or otherwise. The following form of a memorial may, with fitness, be adopted. On this point not a moment should be lost.

To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of———, respectfully represent—that since the enactment of the existing tariff, the condition of the country has been steadily and visibly improving, and is now far better than, for some time, before the passage of that law—that Labor finds readier employment and in the average a better reward, while their is on the whole a quicker demand and a larger market for nearly all the productions of our Home Industry.

This state of things your memoralists apprehend would be disastrously changed by the passage of a bill to reduce and transform the tariff proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives—wherefore we earnestly entreat you to arrest and prevent the passage of the same, or any similar measure, into a law.

With deep respect and confidence,

We remain your fellow citizens.

4th. Every true Whig, and friend of the present tariff, coming from the interior of the State to our city, will find the "latch string hanging out-

side " the " Central Clay Committee " Reading Room, 112 Broadway—designated by a flag waving across Broadway by day, and a transparency by night. Suitable persons will be in constant attendance at this room, ready to furnish Documents for the country at cost of publication, and to give their friends a welcome.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(SIGNED,) J. N. REYNOLDS,
President Cent. Clay Committee.

N. G. BRADFORD, } Vice Presidents.
T. E. TOMLINSON, }

JOHN T. DODGE, } Secretaries.
J. T. LORTON. }

1st. Ward.
JAMES N. REYNOLDS,
EDWARD ANTHONY,
ALEXANDER MCDOUGALL,
JOHN T. LORTON,
T. L. CARMAN.

2nd Ward.
REVO C. HANCE,
JOHN L. LEFFERTS,
JAMES KELLY,
E. T. BACKHOUSE,
HEMAN W. CHILDS,

3rd Ward.
WILLIAM DODGE,
JOHN F. CLARKSON,
W. RUNK,
GEORGE WETSELL,

4th Ward.
JAMES H. BRAINE,
WILLIAM HALL,
ARCHIBALD HALL,
THOMAS BARTLETT,
HENRY TOPPING.

5th Ward.
JOHN C. HAMILTON,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
HENRY B. GREENWOOD,
MARK FOWLER,
G. R. J. BOWDINE.

6th Ward.
THOMAS J. DOYLE,
JOHN P. WARE,
TALBOT PIRSSON,
ISRAEL WILLIAMS,
SILAS CHICKERING.

7th Ward.
JAMES R. WOOD,
CONRAD SWEET,
MORGAN MORGANS, JUN.
ROBERT MCGOWAN,
LUTHER RICHARDS.

8th Ward.
WILLIAM H. SWEET,
WILLIAM M. STONE,
HENRY PRUDEN,
J. M. SHAW,
GEORGE SMITH,

9th Ward.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
STEPHEN KANE,
S. S. BENEDICT,
JOHN MCDONALD,
D. AUSTIN MCIR.

10th Ward.
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD,
STEPHEN C. BUNKER,
BENJAMIN DRAKE,
JOHN T. DODGE,
EDGAR J. OLIVER,

11th Ward.
JOHN MCGOWAN,
A. S. WOOD,
WILLIAM C. EPPS,
S. V. FRENCH,
JOHN A. DEVEAU.

12th Ward.
M. HOPPER MOTT,
WALTER BRADY,
MARCELLUS EELLS,
GEORGE W. STURGES.
JORDAN MOTT.

13th Ward.
EDWARD COLLIN.
ALFRED W. WHITE,
CHARLES H. GIFFIN,
BENJAMIN HASKELL,
JAMES DOWD.

14th Ward.
JOHN T. ALLEN,
D. W. TOWNSEND,
JOHN SNECKNER,
JOHN COLVIN,
ISAAC FRYER.

15th Ward.
HENRY E. DAVIES,
WHITFIELD CASE,
RICHARD H. ATWILL,
JAMES S. THAYER,
PETER I. NEVIUS.

16th Ward.
CHARLES TURNER,
JAMES NICOL,
WM. STOUTENBOROUGH,
NAPOLEON B. MOUNTFORT
JAMES ANDERSON.

17th Ward.
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON
JOHN L. LAWRENCE,
JOHN RIDLEY,
JAMES GOODMAN,
GEORGE W. GREEN.

German Club.
PHILIP BRISSELL,
AARON SCHWARTS,
MICHAEL RUPP,
ANTHONY LAMBERT,
GEORGE SCHWARTS.

Unionists.
SILAS CHICKERING,
S. J. SMITH,
ALEXANDER JACKSON,
JAMES B. GRAHAM,
A. B. VANDERZEE.

Delegates from the various Clubs to the Central Clay Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Legislature, held at the Eagle Tavern in Albany, on the 22d day of April, 1844, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the Whig Members of the Legislature now at Albany, approve of the action recommended in the Address of the Central Clay Committee of the City of New-York—the holding of a State Convention at Utica, to be composed of one or more of the officers of the several Clay Clubs throughout the State.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with great satisfaction the formation and rapid increase of Clay Clubs in the several counties, cities and towns of this as well as of other States in the Union. That while it is the aim of these Associations to elevate to the office of President of the United States an eminent statesman of this republic, whose public and private life has furnished evidence that he is at all times actuated by principles of the most pure and exalted patriotism, yet their great and paramount object is the permanent establishment of those great measures for which the Whigs of this Union have been so long and so earnestly contending. These measures are a Tariff for revenue, with a discrimination in favor of the protection of American Industry ; the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States ; the election of a President for one term only ; strict accountability of public officers; and economy in the national expenditures.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the officers of the several Clay Clubs throughout the State have been selected from among the most active, upright and intelligent members of the Whig party at their several locations, the assembling of a Convention composed of these gentlemen, for the purpose of interchanging opinions with a view to a more complete and efficient organization of all the friends of those great measures so intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of the country, cannot be otherwise than useful.

FREDERICK F. BACKUS, Chairman.

BENJ. F. HALL, Secretary.

The following Letter is from the Whig Members of Congress from this State in reference to the Club Convention :—

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1844.

J. N. REYNOLDS, *Esq. President of the Central Clay Committee, New York.*

DEAR SIR :—The undersigned, Whig Members of the House of Representatives from New York, have had their attention directed to the patriotic Address, issued under your official signature, to the Whigs of our State, proposing a more complete Political Organization of our Party by the formation of Clay Clubs in every county and in every school district of the State. This object, we think, is one which must commend itself to every intelligent Whig. These patriotic Associations are designed and eminently calculated to diffuse correct information, to build up the people in the true Political faith, and to rouse their energies in the defence and preservation of their just rights and interests. While, however, we entertain these opinions we desire for ourselves, to refer the matter to the State Central Committee for decison. This is a matter affecting Organization, and, as such, refers itself, we think, appropriately to that Committee. We shall be quite content, as we doubt not all parties will be, with its decision and action in the premises.

We think it unnecessary, if not premature, for us to express any opinion on the subject of a State Convention, which is also proposed in your Address, to be composed exclusively of the officers of Clay Clubs throughout the

State. Every movement of this sort, so important as it might be on the efficiency, integrity and harmony of the Whig party, should be deeply considered by the State Central Committee, and adopted only, if at all, after the most mature deliberation, and under the best lights and wisdom on the subject which they can command.

We are, dear Sir, with great regard and esteem, Yours, &c.

D. D. BARNARD, CHAS. ROGERS,
J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX, ALBERT SMITH,
ASHER TYLER, HAMILTON FISH,
C. H. CARROLL, THOS. J. PATERSON,
WM. A. MOSELEY, W. HUNT.

The following emphatic approval of the Clay Club Convention by the State Central Committee, (who are very properly deferred to by the Whig Members of Congress) we have already published, but we gladly reprint it in this connexion. The response of the Committee to the call was prompt and hearty :—

The proposed STATE CONVENTION of the OFFICERS of CLAY CLUBS, if fully represented, as we doubt not it will be, must exert a beneficial influence over the great political conflict upon the result of which depends the prosperity of the people, the stability of the government, and the destiny of the Republic.

The Whig party relies for its success upon the diffusion of light and truth. It appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It asks the Electors to READ, DIGEST and DECIDE for themselves. To this end, newspapers, speeches, documents and tracts should have wide and free circulation. This duty, in the existing organization of the party, devolves in a degree upon the Clay Clubs. Hence the propriety and the necessity of the establishment of such Clubs in every town, village and school district in the State. We, therefore, cordially approve of the contemplated CLAY CLUB STATE CONVENTION, and earnestly hope to see it attended by efficient, working Whigs from all parts of the State. Should this convention be well attended and result, as it should, in a thorough organization of the State, it will obviate the necessity for calling the Nominating State Convention at as early a day as under other circumstances might be deemed expedient.

In view of the high responsibilities which rest upon us, and of the great triumph which promises to reward and crown our efforts, nothing need be said to animate Whigs to the discharge of their whole duty. We have, in the glorious PAST, abundant guarantees for a still more glorious FUTURE.

THADDEUS JOY,
FRIEND HUMPHREY,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
JAMES HORNER,
J. PHILIPS PHŒNIX,
SPENCER KELLOGG,
DARIUS PERRIN,
WILLIAM KETCHUM
} *State Whig Central Committee.*

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

UTICA, June 5, 11 A. M.

The Convention was called to order by Gen. RUFUS KING of Albany, at whose suggestion, REV. Dr. PORTER of Utica led in prayer.

Mr. KING then read from the Address of the N. York Central Clay Club the call of the Convention, and the approval of the State Central Committee, which he enforced in a few pertinent remarks, and closed by proposing THOS. T. FLAGLER, of Niagara, as President *pro tem.* which was carried.

JAMES BROOKS, of New York was then chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

J. N. REYNOLDS, of New York then presented the resolutions of concurrence in the call of this Convention by the Whig Members of Congress from this State, and also by the Whig Members of the Legislature from this State, observing that these commendations, though not necessary, were gratefully received, and possessed a double value from the able and faithful manner in which those members had discharged their duties during the late session.

On motion of VICTORY BIRDSEYE of Onondaga, it was resolved that a Committee of one Delegate from each Congressional district be chosen to select officers for the permanent organization of this Convention.

The following gentlemen were reported for said Committee :—

1. John A. King,
2.
3. James Brooks,
4. Stephen C. Bunker,
5. Ralph O. Roberts,
6. Albert Rogers,
7.
8. George W. Pine,
9. Edward S. Saxton,
10. Joel C. Catlin,
11. Edward O. Holley,
12. Samuel Kendrick,
13. Thomas McElroy,
14. Joseph Potter,
15.
16. S. H. Johnson,
17. Harvey W Doolittle
18. S. B. Seely,
19. Randolph Barnes,
20. Spencer Kellogg,
21. G. W. Ernest,
22. John Harris,
23. Alfred Cobb,
34. Elihu L. Phillips,
25. Mosely Hutchinson,
26. S. H. Wells,
27. S. D. Gillman,
28. Henry Backus,
29. Michael Brooks,
30. J. W. Davis,
31. W. Douglas,
32. Denio Bowen,
33. S. C. Holden,
34. Solomon Parmelee,

On motion, the several Counties were now called in order, and the credentials of Delegates presented.

On motion, JAMES C. BROWN of Ontario was chosen an additional Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion, J. N. REYNOLDS, a recess of five minutes was now taken, to enable the Delegates from each Congressional district to consult and present the name of a member of the Committee to nominate officers. All the districts but *three* were found to be represented, and each presented a name for the Committee.

On motion of H. GREELEY of N. York, a Committee of one member from each Senate district be appointed by the Chair to report an address to this Convention. (Amended, on motion of Mr. SACKETT of Seneca, to include Resolutions, and adopted.) The Committee was appointed, as follows :—

I. H. GREELEY, of N. Y.
II. GEO. W. PINE,
III. GEO. W. WEED,
IV. DONALD M'INTYRE,
V. CALVIN B. GAY,
VI. PHILANDER B. PRINDLE,
VII. JAMES C. BROWN,
VIII. GEO. DAWSON.

Motions to adjourn and to take a recess, (to give time for the Committee on Officers to report) were now made, but withdrawn, in favor of J. N. REYNOLDS, of New York, who suggested that the subject of organization was the most important before the Convention, and should be so prepared as

to be ready for definitive action on the regular organization of this Convention. He moved a Committee of one from each Senate district be appointed to prepare a plan of Organization for the State, to be submitted to this Convention. Adopted. The Chair appointed

I. J. N. REYNOLDS,	II. ALEXANDER WILKINSON,
III. RUFUS KING,	IV. HUGH WHITE,
V. CHARLES TRACY,	VI. WILLIAM H. KELSEY,
VII. WM. A. SACKETT,	VIII. HORACE U. SOPER.

On motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, the President of, or some delegate from, each Clay Club represented in this Convention be appointed advisory Members of this Committee.

On motion, the Committee now took a recess till half past 2 o'clock.

HALF-PAST 2, P. M.

The Convention reassembled, and SPENCER KELLOGG of Oneida, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, reported the following list of officers, which was unanimously adopted, viz:—

For President.

JOHN A. KING, of Queens County,

For Vice Presidents,

Dist.

I....WILLIAM H. SWEET,	V....DANIEL H. LITTLE.
II....RICHARD SEARS,	VI....PHILANDER B. PRINGLE,
III....JOHN TAYLOR,	VII....VICTORY BIRDSEYE,
VI....LEWIS AVERILL,	VIII....HORACE U. SOPER.

For Secretaries,

JAMES BROOKS, New-York,	THOMAS R. WALKER, Oneida,
W. M. WATSON, Rensslaer,	DENNIS BROWN, Erie.

Mr. KING being conducted to the Chair by Messrs. S. KELLOGG of Oneida, and KELSEY of Monroe, addressed the Convention in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I appreciate, as I trust becomes me, the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me, by your selection to preside over the deliberations of this Convention—a Convention as remarkable in point of time in which it has been called, and of the intellectual character of the delegates here assembled, as in the great objects sought to be attained, and in the importance which the Whig party will every where attribute to its proceedings. This Convention has been called at the request of the Clay Central Committee of the City of New-York. In obedience to that call we are here, to do the duty required of us by the Whig party of this State—aye, and not only of *this* State, but of the whole Union. We owe to that Committee our hearty thanks, for the patriotism and foresight which prompted their call. We are met here, at the very commencement of the campaign, to consult with each other, and as the result of our deliberations, so to organize and carry out the plans which may be adopted, as shall effectually secure that for which we are all contending—the *re*-doing in 1844 of the work which was done in 1840. We fondly hoped in 1840 that we had done the work so well that it would have stood for years. But death deprived us of our distinguished leader; and the treachery of him upon whom the mantle of the departed patriot fell, defeated those great and sound measures for which we had contended, and which a Whig Congress would have consummated but for this treachery. Those measures were defeated; and yet not *all*. We owe to that Whig Congress and the Whig party one measure, which has redounded to the prosperity and improvement of every branch of industry—THE TARIFF! The Tariff—that great Whig measure—has been suffered to stand and to vindicate itself from the denunciation and the forebodings of its enemies. It yet stands, strengthening with its growth, until even its adversaries are disarmed—until we see a Congress composed of an overwhelming majority of those who avow themselves hostile to the general principles of a Protective Tariff, not having the courage or the ability successfully to attack this great measure, so vital to the prosperity of the whole country. In that measure, so far, we stand good. It was all we could get, and from the good which the country has experienced from this, we have a guarantee of what will be the favorable operation of all. To secure the adoption of these, is now the work to be done. We have presented as candidates, men identified with Whig principles and policy, and in their success we shall ensure the triumph of those measures for which we and they contend—measures which, in their practical results, will elevate this country to the position which she ought to occupy, *first among the free nations of the earth!* Act well your parts. Act like men—like Whigs, and the result of your labors will be the election of that man, who is the embodiment of Whig measures and Whig principles, and who is the object of the warmest admiration of the Whig party—HENRY CLAY. We have nominated him for a post which he will honor, not only by the ability and patriotism which will mark his course, but by the measures which he will recommend and support with zeal, with ardor and with perseverance. So far we have done our duty in his nomination. And to aid and assist him in this work, we have nominated for Vice President THEODORE FRELINHUYSEN. A man distinguished, I had almost said, above all others, for the purity of his private life; for the purity of his public character, and for all those mental and moral attributes which adorn the man and the Christian. No nomination could have drawn forth more hearty responses—no men could do more honor to our country, than those who have been presented to the American people as the personification, the living embodiment of our principles. Yes, the Whigs did their duty at the Baltimore Convention. Of the doings of the other party I will say but little. It is enough that they failed to do what they met to perform, and that they did that which they had no desire or intention to do. They selected candidates as the representatives of their principles, and have associated with their other measures a question which present a fearful issue to the people of this nation—the annexation of Texas—an issue never before dreamed of—which never ought to have been presented for deliberation and action, but which, being presented, must be met. Thank God! we have a Whig Senate—a Senate which *has* done, or shortly will do, its duty in relation to this infamous Treaty. I say infamous; it is so. No term of disapprobation can be too harsh to apply to such a measure. It is founded in fraud, and every thing connected with it bears the impress of infamy. The correspondence which preceded and accompanied its adoption, will bear me out in this charge. I say, without qualification, that no man can read the correspondence between the present Secretary of State and Lord Aberdeen without feeling and acknowledging that a proud and free people would dishonor its birthright if it should maintain the principles of those letters. In relation to the issue here presented, we are bound, by every honorable consideration, to do our whole duty. We must put forth all our strength. Because this question is calculated to give new strength to our opponents at the *South*, it must be met and counteracted here at the North. We must do our duty *here*, and sustain that noble-hearted Whig Senate, which will do *its* duty in respect to this infamous Treaty. These, then, are the two great questions, the TARIFF and the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, which are uppermost in the public mind. On both do we stand as one man. The broad principles of our party all acknowledge and defend, here and every where. We have one leader, a powerful champion, and able to do good service for his country—able to meet and cope successfully with his opponents on both these great issues. Our country has vast resources, requiring only to be brought forth. It is time the policy of the nation, on the question of a TARIFF for the protection of American Industry, should be SETTLED. All should feel that the ground is firm and strong beneath their feet. No party should be permitted, for a moment, to interpose their destructive principles and measures between a free and intelligent community, and the attainments of those great ends, for which the na-

tion is striving, PEACE, PROSPERITY and REPOSE. Elect HENRY CLAY, and these ends will be attained, and your fondest hopes, your warmest anticipations be more than realized.

GENTLEMEN: Let us not suppose, because we have now a work to do, which patriotism calls upon us to perform, that when this work is done we can slumber at our posts. This is a *business* Convention. It is ours to establish a system which is to be carried out in every part of the State, not only by us who are here assembled, but by every man who calls himself a Whig. It will be for you to carry out the measures which you will here adopt, and to accomplish this you must lend all your time from this until the election. That you will do this I most earnestly hope; that you will have the good fortune to triupmh in the coming contest I most confidentially believe. Our opponents are divided among themselves. They are for and against the TARIFF, the great measure of the Whig party. We are united, with *one* set of principles, every where, which should be set forth in speeches, in editorials, or in some other mode, before every voter in the land. Such was the case in Tennesee, where, from the stump, the Whig candidates avowed and defended Whig principles, and they were victorious too. Is New-York less patriotic than Tennessee? Are our people less intelligent than her's? Or have we fewer interests at stake than they? No! we have far more; and remember that the voice of the Empire State is all potent when she speaks in her might. We speak as a nation, and proud are we to re-commence this great work, which will secure peace, prosperity and happiness to the nation at large. Look to it Whigs! Look to it Freemen! The enemy is an adept at deception. Duty calls you to the field of active strife. Let no man slumber at his post or shrink from the conflict. Let us go into the struggle, shoulder to shoulder, and *resolved* upon victory. In conclusion, gentlemen, I once more thank you, humbly and heartily, for this high honor, and I am now ready to proceed with the work, and to discharge the duties here to be performed. (Loud, prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

HORACE GREELEY, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions and Address, reported the following ADDRESS, the reading of which was frequently interrupted with applause.

Freemen of New-York:—

In behalf of a portion of your fellow citizens, associated in efforts to promote the election of HENRY CLAY as President, and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as Vice President of the Union, we appeal to you for ardent and energetic co-operation in the great work of National beneficence which has called us together. We shall endeavor to speak briefly and to the purpose.

We come before you with no hackneyed appeals to bygone distinctions—no unworthy attempts to perpetuate the prejudices and hatreds engendered by the party strifes of mouldering generations. Let the dead bury the dead. We ask not whether your fathers sympathized and struggled with Washington, Marshall and Jay, or with Jefferson, Madison and George Clinton, in political contests of forty or fifty years ago. It suffices us to know that you earnestly desire and strive for the well-being of your country, according to the best light afforded you, regarding the Past, only to be guided by its experience and warned by its errors. We ask your co-operation, not because the Whigs were once right, or because you may heretofore have voted with them—not because they *profess* to be governed by lofty principles and a generous devotion to Liberty—but because their *acts* tend to your benefit, with that of the State and Nation—because their measures are right essentially, and right *now*.

What are the principles and purposes which distinguish the Whigs from their opponents? They may be briefly summed up as follows: The Whigs contend for,

I. A TARIFF, which shall of itself afford sufficient Revenue to support the

Federal Government, economically administered, and pay off its debt; the duties so adjusted and discriminated as to protect efficiently the productive labor of our own people against any depressing and ruinous foreign competition in the supply of our own markets. Our opponents, as a party, oppose this, and insist that discriminations should be made for *Revenue* only, which would require *lower* duties on such imported articles as come in competition with the products of our own Industry, and higher on such as are only produced abroad.

II. A NATIONAL CURRENCY, created by the action of Congress, carefully guarded against revulsion and depreciation, where every man may remit or receive, transfer or exchange, any number of dollars, without the risk and heavy cost of a mail transportation of Specie, and without a depreciation or discount.

III. A DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS equitably and statedly among all the States of the Union, so that each may enjoy and realize its rightful inheritance in the vast and fertile domain, achieved by the valor and purchased by the treasure of our forefathers, and all together may be encouraged to provide for the Universal Education of their Youth, and for the prosecution of those beneficient and needful works of Internal Improvement which will prove a blessing to each and to all.

IV. Last in order, but first in importance, GOOD FAITH in all national as well as individual transactions, and an utter loathing of all Repudiation, whether of public debts and obligations, or of our solemn treaty compacts with foreign nations, and with the Aborigines of our broad domain.

These are the cardinal principles on which we find ourselves confronted and resisted by the opposing party, which, by nearly three to one in the House, and by *eighteen* to two in the Senate, does its utmost to break down the present Protective Tariff, and substitute, a bill thoroughly and avowedly anti-Protective, and which has just nominated a determined, uncompromising enemy of Protection for President; which every where avows its deadly hostility to the Land Distribution, and its determination that the Land Proceeds shall continue to pour into and be disbursed from the Federal Treasury, so as to induce constant oscillation and sensible depression in the rates of duty imposed by the Tariff; and the vast patrimony bequeathed to us by our revolutionary ancestors, shall, year by year, be expended on objects of a temporary interest, until the whole shall have been melted away, leaving no token of its existence but the stigma which our short-sighted improvidence shall have lastingly affixed to the American name.

In regard to the currency, we do not say what precise measure may be necessary to restore to the People of this Union the advantages of a currency which shall be of uniform value in all parts of the Union, and readily transmissible from any one to another. We do not say what agency can secure us against the dangers of overissues of paper, which even now appear to threaten us, in defiance of our recent and terrible experience. We do not prescribe to Congress the means it shall employ to attain the great ends of national beneficence we seek. We do not doubt that, whatever may be the instrumentality employed, every avenue to corruption and perversion will be carefully guarded, and every objection which experience may have indicated, or a reasonable hostility may suggest, will be fairly obviated, and very great improvements made on any agency of former-times. But that, if a Paper Currency is to be tolerated at all, it should be practically *one* currency for the Union, and not twenty six varying, fluctuating, inconvertible currencies, governed in volume and character by local intercsts and local caprices; that it shall be controlled, watched over and guarded by Congress; and that the President shall aid by his suggestions and co-operate with the action of Congress in creating and securing such a currency—not thwart, embarrass and defeat such action—we hold to be the dictate of sound principles, of enlightened policy, and of patriotic duty.

In opposition to the Whig policy in regard to the currency, what is proposed to you? What advantage for the present? What security for the future? Does the policy of our opponents even admit the usefulness of a currency which shall be of the same value to the man who encloses it at Portsmouth and him who by mail receives it at Du Buque or Galena? to him who sends it from New-York to Wis-

consin to buy lands, and him who remits it from Wisconsin to New-York to buy goods? Do they propose any safeguard against excesses in Paper Issues or sudden contractions in the circulating medium? If we admit that the best efforts to secure or preserve a public good may sometimes fail, is it not certain that an utter absence of effort—a denial of even the duty to make any effort—must be far more frequently and widely disasterous? How can you expect that they will do any good who frankly tell you that they consider it wrong to do any thing at all?

But the Sub-Treasury is unburied by the late Polk Convention at Baltimore, and we are told by its resolutions that "the separation of the moneys of the government from Banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people." Now it is a very short answer to this sophism that its authors and advocates are *careful not to reduce it to practice where they have full power*. Most manifestly, if this "separation" is so "indispensable" with regard to the funds and functionary of the *National* Government, it is equally so with regard to those of the *State* Governments. Why, then, do not these politicians put their principles in practice in those seventeen or eighteen States in which they have been in power the past year? Time after time has the gross inconsistency of their practice, with their professions, been pressed upon their notice; again and again have they been urged to give some reason, or at least some excuse for not merely depositing with and borrowing from, but largely lending to our State Banks, and in every way complicating and interweaving our State Finances with the fortunes of those Banks, while they are so vociferous for a "divorce of Bank and State," but not a word of reason or apology do they offer! Is not this silence their self-condemnation? Does it not betray even *their own* conviction that the cry of "divorce" is but a trap for the uninformed and unwary? And how dare they talk of the safety of the funds of the government" being promoted by their scheme, when it is on record that not a dollar of the four hundred millions deposited through forty years in two National Banks was ever lost, while scores of individual depositors proved defaulters under their own rule, and all the bars and bolts of a well-manned and costly Sub-Treasury could not prevent their last Collector at New-York from absorbing over $200,000 of the Public Treasure, in addition to the princely income allowed him by law?

On the old issues of 1840, then, fellow-citizens, we are ready and anxious to meet our opponents. Let them deny and misrepresent the Whig Tariff; let them rail against the policy of securing to New-York her just and equal share of the Public Land proceeds, which would largely aid her to complete her unfinished Works and dispense with her Direct Tax; let them distort and bewilder the currency question as they may, we are confident that a struggle like that of 1840 would result in a similar Whig triumph.

But such a contest is not allowed us. Our opponents, dreading defeat on the broad National grounds on which they were so decidedly beaten before, have introduced a new and exciting sectional question; they have disgraced and ostracised their late leader, Van Buren, and chosen one in his stead of more slender ability and humbler reputation, whose chief recommendation to his supporters is his advocacy of the immediate Annexation of Texas to this Country, in palpable disregard of the Federal Constitution—in open violation of our Treaties with a friendly Foreign Power—in utter contempt of the outraged sentiment of the civilized world—and under circumstances which not we only, but Messrs. Van Buren and Benton, the late chiefs of the adverse hosts, declare in effect, must involve us in the deep guilt of perfidy, rapacity and aggression, and in the horrors of unjust and interminable war.

Fellow-Citizens! do not imagine that you can evade the responsibility to God and your Country, of the course you shall pursue in relation to this matter. Every man of you who votes for Polk and Dallas, both early and unqualified champions of Immediate Annexation, votes to precipitate the Union into an unjust, perfidious, and nefarious war on Mexico, in which the sympathies of all nations from the outset, and very probably the arms of some of them in the event, will be arrayed on the side of the injured Nation. But, even apart from this, let us not vainly imagine that, because no national calamity has as yet palpably connected itself with our perfidious robbery and exile of unresisting Indian tribes, we may go on perpetrating such wrongs to infinity.

Count the probable cost, we entreat you, of a war a thousand miles from our resources, and do not forget that in this contest the God of Justice must be on the side of our adversaries. And let none deceive you with the lying pretence that war *might* not ensue—*the war already exists* between Mexico and Texas, and our absorption of the latter country would inevitably and at once make us a party to that war. For proof of this, if any be needed, we refer you to the bargain of Tyler and Calhoun to assume the defence of Texas even *before* the Treaty should be ratified, to the letter of Mr. Van Buren, and the speech of Col. Benton.

And then the debt of Texas—does any one pretend to know the amount? *The Government of that Country does not*, having issued stock without keeping any account of it, and taking no care beyond converting it into available means at any conceivable discount, though bearing an interest of 10 per cent. All these stocks must be redeemed; the long unpaid soldiers and sailors of Texas, must be satisfied—and paid from your sweat and toil if Texas is annexed to this country. Silly is the finesse of pretending, by the Treaty of Annexation, to limit the debt of Texas, which we should pay, to ten million of dollars; we must pay to the uttermost farthing if we take her at all. The moment her National existence is merged in that of this country, her debts will be *our* debts, and we cannot repudiate them. Her creditors will take the ten millons very readily, and immediately petition Congress for the balance of their claims, and we cannot honestly refuse to pay them. And all this time, of the land of Texas, almost every fertile acre which is not possessed and formidably maintained by the warlike Indians of that region, has already been granted away in principalities to speculators, whom Annexation will boundlessly enrich at the expense of your unpaid toil.

And for what is this measure of Annexation thrust upon us? Do we need more land? Are we likely to gain in wealth, in strength, in character, by so dearly purchasing Texas? Surely not. What then is the motive? The answer of the advocates of Annexation is, *Slavery*. Slavery in Texas, they say, (falsely, we know, by indisputable evidence,) is in danger from the machinations of England, and we must take that country to prevent the emancipation of its bondmen. But if this pretext were real, what right have Messrs. Tyler, Polk & Co. to involve the Union in an unjust contest for the perpetration of slavery in a foreign nation? Slavery in our country is a local regulation; we of the North disclaim and reject it; why shall we be compelled to pour out our blood and treasure to sustain it in other lands? We appeal to the Constitution, and will not be dragged beyond it! All that our fathers covenanted with the South in relation to Slavery we will faithfully perform—nothing more. We disclaim all right to interfere with the domestic policy of our sister States: we will be faithful to our bond; but to ask us to adopt a Foreign Nation, a Foreign Debt, a Foreign War, to uphold Slavery in another country, lest its abolition there should affect its security here, is asking too much.

This incessant clamor about Foreign interference; this diseased sensitiveness to the opinions of Europe; this eternal outcry that we are to be sacrificed to the wiles of Great Britiain, is an exhibition of cowardice that every sensible American should condemn and despise. If England should ever assail the South, or any other section of our country, we are ready to meet her and defend our brethren so assailed; but to be eternally suspecting and accusing her without evidence, of designs she utterly disclaims, and thereupon plunge ourselves into acts of rapacity and aggression. This we are utterly averse to.

But in truth there is no thought of Foreign interference to abolish Slavery in Texas, and no danger of any crusade thence against the Slavery of the South.—The whole plot is the contrivance of selfish, designing politicians, and of grasping, needy speculators, anxious to turn their Texas bonds, coasting dimes, into so many dollars, or to sell their immense grants, which cost them little or nothing, at liberal prices. They can well afford to spend or promise millions to influence this contest; but those millions will ultimately be paid from your toil. Act wisely,

earnestly, speedily, then, Freemen! as becomes enlightened lovers of Justice, of Freedom, and of Humanity!

Of the rival candidates presented for your suffrages we have not spoken—need we speak? There is none among you so ignorant as not to know something of HENRY CLAY; there can be hardly one so blinded by passion and prejudice as not to regard him with something of manly pride as a fellow-citizen. The trumpet tones of his impassioned eloquence, pleading the cause of oppressed and suffering humanity, have swept across the hills of Greece, in the hours of her deepest anguish and desolation, and at their sound, the despairing widow by the tomb of her martyred husband, has dried her tears, and dreamed of a future, glad with the sunlight of glory and freedom! His burning words in behalf of South American Independence from Colonial vassalage, having been read at the head of the armies of Bolivar, cheering the hearts and nerving the arms of those who fought to deliver a Continent from its long night of misrule and devastation, and restore to it the gladdening airs of Liberty!

Believe all you do not know to be false of the slander now so profusely heaped upon his head by those cabals he has not stooped to flatter, or aided to plunder, and there will still remain enough of the lofty and the noble in his character, to secure the admiration of every generous heart. That his life has been faultless, his judgment infallible, we do not pretend: let him who has never erred condemn him; let him who is more beloved and esteemed by his neighbors and townsmen, attempt to blacken the name of HENRY CLAY. Of THEODORE FRELINHUYSEN we need not speak; his praise is on all truthful lips, and even slander's tongue recoils from the hopeless task of defaming *him!* These are the men, fellow-citizens, whom we solicit your aid in electing as President and Vice President. Opposed to them are *James K. Polk*, of Tennessee, and *George M. Dallas*, of Pennsylvania. Choose ye between them!

The address was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Organization being called, Mr. REYNOLDS stated that this Committee was not yet ready. On motion, the Committee was authorized to sit during the sittings of the Convention.

GEORGE DAWSON of Rochester, being now loudly called for, appeared and ably addressed the Convention.

Hon. JOSHUA A. SPENCER of Utica, being recognized in the Convention, was universally requested to speak. He promptly took the stand, in advocacy of all the distinctive principles and measures of the Whig party, and in condemnation of the Texas conspiracy. He earnestly called on the Whigs to stand by the tariff, the mainspring and shield of our national prosperity.

JAMES BROOKS of N. York, responding to a general call, next admirably *reported* the discord and fury of the rival Loco-Foco factions in their late Convention at Baltimore, as witnessed by him. He had seen them threaten and shake their fists at each other; he had heard them declare that Ohio would go against them if Van Buren was dropped—that New York would go against them, &c., &c.—and he heartily responded to those declarations. They had, by selecting Polk, virtually given up the contest. They have adjourned their contest to 1848, leaving to us the victory of 1844. That victory it is ours to secure. The farmer knows that a fertile soil and a favorable season are nothing without the sturdy arm of the laborer. Let us *deserve* the victory and secure it!

WM. H. BOGART, of Ithica was now called up, and made a capital appeal in review of the topics of the day. He closed with a zealous appeal to the YOUNG MEN of New York to secure their full share of the glory of the Whig triumph of 1844.

It being now announced that the Committee on Organization would report

in a few minutes, the Convention was entertained (as it had been between each two of the speeches) with a Whig Song.

Between the addresses there were interspersed songs, from Mr. Collin, of New York, and from the Ithica Clay Glee Club, admirably executed, and received with much satisfaction by the audience.

The Committee on Organization, through J. N. Reynolds, reported a plan upon which they had unanimously agreed, which is as follows:—

Plan for a State Organization.

Resolved, That a Central Clay Committtee to consist of three members, be located at some central point in each county, be appointed by this Convention, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the business of organizing such county.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each Committee to take prompt and efficient measures for establishing Clay Clubs in each town or election district of their respective counties.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Clubs so formed, to take immediate steps for thoroughly organizing each election or school district within their respective jurisdictions, by preparing full and accurate lists of the voters, in each district, enumerating those who are Whigs, those who are Locofocos and those who are doubtful, in separate columns, and that they shall transmit copies of such lists to the Central Committees in their respective counties.

Resolved, That the lists so made out shall be digested by the Central Committees in each county and the results transmitted without delay to a State Central Clay Committee, located at Albany, and to be composed of the following persons:—Willis Hall, Daniel D. Barnard, John T. Hall, Rufus King, George W. Weed, Thomas McElroy, Samuel N. Page, and the officers of the Central Clay Committee of the city of New York.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Senate district, in conjunction with the officers of the Central Clay Committee of the city of New York and the State Central Clay Committee at Albany, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare two suitable banners, one to be presented to that county of the State, at the ensuing Presidential election, which shall show the greatest personal improvement on the vote of 1840, and the other to that county which shall give the largest Whig Majority—and that the following persons be such Senatorial Committee.

1st district, J. D. P. Ogden; 2d, William C. Hasbrouck; 3d, John T. Hall; 4th, Lebbens Booth; 5th, Spencer Kellogg; 6th, John Young; 7th, E. W. Levenworth; 8th, Peter B. Porter.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the several County Committees and town Clay Clubs proposed to be formed, to take all practicable measures to carry out and perfect their systems of organization, circulate political documents, call public meetings, procure competent speakers, and to adopt all other necessary means to arouse public attention, and call out the full vote of the State at the approaching election.

Resolved, finally, That relying upon the power of Truth and Fair Argument, we hereby recommend to the Whigs of the State to assemble as often as practicable in mass meetings for the consideration and discussion of the principles and measures now presented for the verdict of the American people, and that we hereby cordially tender to our opponents an invitation to assemble with us on all such occasions.

The Report was unanimously adopted, and the Convention, at 6 o'clock P. M., took a recess till 7 P. M.

At 7 P. M., the Chair was taken by the President.

The names of the Central Clay Committees for each county were presented by the delegates from each county.

County Central Clay Committees.

The following is a list of the County Central Clay Committees, appointed by the *Clay Club State Convention*, at Utica, June 5, 1844, with their Post-Office addresses :—

Albany—The Central Clay Committee.
Allegany—Laurens Hall, Charles Dantremont, Volney Aldridge, *Angelica.*
Broome—Levi Dimick, Robert Eldridge, F. D. Penniman, *Binghampton.*
Cattaraugus—
Cayuga—John P. Hulburt, James C. Derby, Jacob R. How, *Auburn.*
Chautauque—Chauncey Tucker, *Fredonia*; C. J. J. Ingersoll, *Westfield.*
Chemung—S. S. Decker, M. T. Beveleriek, Jas. Dunn, *Harana*
Chenango—Philander B. Pringle, Alfred Pinely, Chas. A. Thorpe, *Norwich.*
Clinton—
Columbia—Mathew Mitchell, Joshua T. Waterman, Martin Pechtell, *Hudson.*
Cortland—Harnson C. Conger, Gideon C. Babcock, *Cortlandville.* William Andrews, *Homer.*
Delaware—
Dutchess—Robert Wilkinson, Isaac Platt, *Poughkeepsie.* R. G. Rankin, *Fishkill Landing.*
Erie—Seth C. Hawley, Noah P Sprague, Dennis Bowen, *Buffalo.*
Essex—E. F. Williams, Orlando Kellogg, Henry Noble, *Elizabethtown.*
Franklin—
Fulton—George Yost, Charles S. Lobdell, D. McIntyre, *Johnstown.*
Genesee—John H. Martindale, Timothy Fitch, Seth Wakeman, *Batavia.*
Greene—David G. Abeel, Ira Dubois, Jacob Van Orden, *Catskill.*
Herkimer—James N. Barber, *Little Falls.* Jared B. Moss, *Herkimer.* Jacob Dievenforf, *Herkimer.* Chauncey Ellwood, *Frankfort.*
Jefferson— —— Buckley, Daniel McCulloch, Randolph Barnes.
Kings—
Lewis—A. W. Clark, M. M. Norton, *Lowville* D. M. Bennett, *Martinsburgh.*
Livingston.—Amos A. Hendee, Wm. J. Hamilton, Samuel P. Allen, *Genesee.*
Madison—Peter Van Valkenburgh, *Chittenango.* B. F. Bruce, *Lenox.* Robert G. Stewart, *Peterboro*
Monroe—E. B. Strong, Alex. Kelsey, William Kidd, *Rochester.*
Montgomery—Chester S Brumley, Abram P. Graff, T R. Horton, *Fonda.*
New-York—Clay Central Committee.
Niagara—Thomas T. Flagler, Solomon Parmele, *Lockport*; George N. Holley, *Niagara Falls.*
Oneida—Fortune C. White, Palmer V. Kellogg, Robert T. Hallock, *Utica.*
Onondaga—Elias W. Leavenworth, Thomas Finch, R. W. Washburn, *Syracuse.*
Ontario—Alvah Worden, Alex. H. Howell, George W. Bemis, *Canandaigua.*
Orange—Wm. C. Hasbrouck, *Newburg*; Albert S. Benton, Benjamin F. Duryea, *Goshen.*
Orleans—L. C. Payne, John F. Denio, *Albion*; J. W. Swan, *Medina.*
Oswego—Milton Harman, *Oswego*; Starr Clark, *Mexico*; Jerome B. Smith, *Pulaski.*
Otsego—G. W. Earnest, Harry F. Clark, Wm. Nichols.
Putnam—
Queens—David W. Jones, Wm. J. Cogswell, Thos. Tredwell, *Jamaica.*
Rensselear—John R. Kimberly, Volney Richmond, James M. Stevenson, *Troy.*
Richmond—
Rockland—
St Lawrence—S. B. Seely, John W. Grant, John J. Gilbert, *Ogdensburgh.*
Saratoga—Lebbens Booth, James Comstock, Isaac Fowler, *Ballston.*
Schenectady—Alex. C. Gibson, Archibald L. Linn, Wm. N. Duane, *Schenectady.*
Schoharie—Jacob Vroman, Orson Root, *Schoharie*; Thomas Smith, *Cobleskill.*
Seneca—Samuel D. Tillman, Dexter C. Bloomer, *Seneca Falls*; John E Seely, *Ovid.*
Steuben—W. W. McCay, Henry Brother, Chas. W. Campbell, *Bath.*
Suffolk—Abram T. Rose, H. W. Vail, Geo Miller.
Tioga—N W. Davis, Moses Stevens, W. A. Ely, *Owego.*
Sullivan—Daniel B. St. John, Wm. B. Wright, *Monticello.*
Tompkins—Henry S. Walbridge, Willett B. Goddard, B. A. Wood, *Ithica*

Ulster—John H. Schryver, Thomas Clark, Jacob T. Hendricks
Warren—
Washington—Erastus D. Culver, Edward Dodd, John Park, Jr.
Wayne—John M. Holley, Esbin Blackmar, David S. Aldrich, *Palmyra*
Westchester—
Wyoming—A. G. Hammond, Walter Howard, Isaac C. Bronson.
Yates—Edward J. Fowle, Daniel B. Bissel, *Penn-Yan*; Edgar H. Hurd, *Bellona.*

State Clay Central Committee—Willis Hall, Daniel D. Barnard, Rufus King, George W. Weed, John Taylor Hall, Thos. McElroy, Samuel N. Payne.

A letter was communicated by the President from the Chairman of the New York Stump Association, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Committee on resolutions, through George Dawson, of Monroe, offered with the leave of the Convention, the resolutions, with some additions, adopted by the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, as follows :—

Resolved, That the Convention adopt and re-affirm the resolutions of the late Whig National Convention of Ratification, assembled at Baltimore, as expressive of the universal sentiment and aspiration of the Whig party—namely.

Resolved, That this Convention have received with the most profound and grateful sensibility, the tidings of the nomination of HENRY CLAY, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in the approaching election. That, recognizing in this nomination but the expression of the universal and cherished wish of the Whigs, they hail it with the peculiar greetings due to him who is, above all other men, the man of the Union, the history of whose life is the announcement and expression of the genuine sentiment, principle and purpose of the Whig party.

Resolved, That this Convention have heard with the liveliest gratification of the nomination of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, assured that in his fidelity to his country, in his undoubted attachment to the principles of the Whig party, in his eminent service, approved ability, and moral purity, the people have the best security for the honest discharge of the duties of the station for which he has been selected.

Resolved, That this Convention do therefore most cordially ratify and confirm the said nominations, and do pledge themselves and the Whig party to the vigorous support and furtherance of the same, with all the zeal and by all the efforts which may become good citizens, striving in the cause of their country.

Resolved, That this Convention re-affirm and proudly proclaim their adherence to the distinctive Principles and Measures of the Whig party, now known of all men, and cherished by a large majority of the American people, as follows :—

1. A *Tariff* which shall of itself provide sufficient revenue to pay the debts and defray the expenditures of the Federal Government—such Tariff, so adjusted as equally to protect, encourage and cherish in all branches the Protective Industry of the Country.

2. A *National Currency*, which shall be of uniform par value in every part of the Union, and which may be transmitted from one section to any part of another without discount or depreciation, and at the smallest possible cost—to be created by such means and instrumentalities as shall commend themselves to the wisdom of the next Whig Congress, councelled and aided, not obstructed and thwarted, by a genuine Whig President.

3. A fair and just *distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands* among the several States of the Union, to be by them devoted to purposes of general and permanent utility, thereby protecting the common interest of all from aggression and spoilation, preventing unnecessary and pernicious fluctuations in the tariff and putting a stop to the discreditable spectacle of a

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free and enlightened Nation, year by year, devouring its substance and steadily diminishing the broad patrimony bequeathed to it by the valor and sacrificed of an illustrous ancestry to supply the waste and want of its annual and ordinary expenditures.

Resolved, That the practical restriction of the Veto power, which has grown by repeated encroachments into a mighty engine of Executive Despotism, the limitation of a President to a single term, the retrenchment of our national expenditures by every practicable means; the reform of the new glaring abuse and corruptions growing out of an unworthy bestowal of Executive patronage; and the general reduction of burthens and increase of benefits resulting to the people from the existence and opperations of the federal government, are objects for which the Whig party will unceasingly strive until their efforts are crowned with a signal and triumphant success.

Resolved further, That the continued increase of our internal commerce and Canal Tolls justifies all which has ever been said by the Whigs of this State in favor of the necessity of the speedy completion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal; and that the recent appropriation of the Locofoco Legislature to complete a portion of the canal should also be deemed an argument from the enemy, of the propriety of completing what will require millions to preserve.

Resolved, That the state policy of the Whig party has been ably and clearly defined and sustained by the Whig members of the Legislature, in their recent able Address to the people, and we recommend to the Clay Clubs of the State a general distribution of that Address, believing that its conclusive arguments will convince the people of the State of the fallacious arguments of the Locofoco party and of the truth of the declarations of the Whigs, that the State is abundantly able to prosecute its great works of Internal Improvements.

Resolved, That we deem the formation of Clay Clubs in every town, village, ward, city and county in the State, essential to the certain triumph of our principles in State and Nation, and we entreat the friends of Henry Clay every where to take care that the organization of such Clubs be prompt and their action energetic.

The Convention was then addressed by J. N. Reynolds of New York in support of the resolutions with great ability. The resolutions were then adopted by acclamation.

The following resolution offered by G. W. Holley of Niagara Co. was also adopted.

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Whigs of every county in the State to procure a circulation, as extended as possible to their *County Papers*, and to such documents and pamphlets as may be best calculated to promote the success of Whig principles, the Whig cause and the Whig candidates.

A vote of thanks was passed to the trustees of the M. E. Church, in which the Convention met, for the use of said church.

It was resolved that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the Utica Daily Gazette and the other Whig papers of this State.

The Convention then adjourned with nine glorious cheers for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, and three more for a PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

END OF
TITLE